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## LEADING SOCIOLOGICAL BOOKS PUBLISHED IN 1916

BY

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## THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

**OBJECT:** *Having for its object the increase and diffusion of sociological knowledge, through research, discussion and publication, the Southern California Sociological Society was founded at the University of Southern California in June 1916.*

**MEMBERS:** *Any person may become a member by applying to the Executive Council and by payment of the annual membership fee of one dollar. Membership includes a subscription to the sociological monographs entitled "Studies in Sociology."*

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## LEADING SOCIOLOGICAL BOOKS PUBLISHED IN 1916

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Three years ago, the plan was adopted in the regular sociology seminar (University of Southern California) of having a leading current sociological book reviewed and criticized at each weekly session of the seminar. This plan has become a custom. Each year about thirty of the more important books of a sociological nature that are published in the given year are reviewed and criticized. As there are usually about fifteen members in the seminar, each member is assigned two book reviews for the year, and is given from one to three months in which to prepare.

The writer has been receiving an increasing number of requests from former seminar members, who have asked if there was not some way in which they might be kept in touch with the books which are reviewed in the seminar. In answer to these letters, the experiment is undertaken of presenting in the following pages brief reviews of, and notes upon, the leading sociological books published in 1916, which received attention at the seminar meetings. It is not claimed that the list herein presented is either exhaustive or the best. Because of lack of space, through possible oversight, and for other reasons, important omissions have been made. The reviews of, and notes upon, the books are necessarily brief. No significance is to be attached to the order in which the reviews are given. Twenty-two books of the "1916" list receive major attention, and thirty other "1916" books are given brief mention.

A list (with brief data) is added of forty-three sociological books published in 1915, that were discussed in the sociology seminar. Thus, fifty-two books published in 1916 and forty-three of the "1915" books in sociology receive notice—a total of ninety-five books that appeared in the two calendar years of 1915 and 1916 in the field of sociology.

*Outline of Applied Sociology.* By Henry P. Fairchild, Ph.D., assistant professor of the science of society, Yale University, and author of *Immigration* and *Greek Immigration to the United States*. The author has taken a comprehensive view of the entire field of social life and has attempted to correlate as logically as possible the various forms of social organization and of social activity. After outlining the field of applied sociology, Professor Fairchild applies the tests of normality and abnormality to the economic life, to the family life, and to the esthetic, intellectual, and spiritual life of society. The first two sections of this five-fold division of social life are developed extensively. The book would undoubtedly be strengthened if the remaining three divisions were given fuller treatment, if a section were devoted to the political life of society, and if more stress were laid upon the psychological phases of social life.

Sociology is defined as "the study of man and his human environment in their relation to each other." Applied sociology is pronounced as being scientific because it follows the essential rules of the scientific method, namely: (1) accumulation of facts by a process of accurate and unbiased observation; (2) arrangement of these facts according to some predetermined logical basis of classification; and (3) the induction from these classified facts of general laws and principles. Normality is used as referring to the harmonious working together of all the parts of an organism, involving the ideas of welfare and progress. The normal aspects of society furnish the basis for all study of the abnormal aspects and for all plans of improvement. Abnormality in modern social life is divided into two classes: immorality and incompetence. The author proceeds to apply the ideas of normality and abnormality to the available sociological data. The book is constructive, clear in its style, and is to be commended to students and to the public. (Macmillan, 1916, pp. X + 353, \$1.75.)

*Readings in Social Problems.* By Albert B. Wolfe, Ph.D., professor of economics and sociology, University of Texas, and author of *The Lodging House Problem in Boston*. (1) The population problem is considered by the author in the long run as the basic social problem. The four other main social questions which are treated in the book under review are: (2) Immigration; (3) The Woman Problem; (4) Marriage and Divorce; (5) The Negro Problem in the United States.

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This book is one of the first extensive source-books in the field of applied sociology. The author has made excellent selections from a wide field of material. Wherever two or more conflicting points of view exist with reference to a given problem, for example, as to "woman's sphere," the selections have been chosen which represent fairly both sides of the question. The value of the book is increased by introductory statements at the beginning of thirteen of the nineteen chapters. The seventy-seven sections represent as many selected readings from over sixty different writers. Lists of references appear at the close of each chapter. More sociological source-books of this character are needed. (Ginn, 1916, pp. XIII + 804, \$2.80.)

*The Physical Basis of Society.* By Carl Kelsey, Ph.D., professor of sociology, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Kelsey has gathered in this volume a large number of facts (physical, hereditary, environmental) which will help the student to understand better the nature of the development of human society. One of the best chapters is the last upon "The Nature of Progress," in which the author gives five tests of the fitness of a people or a group to survive and to advance. The author has brought together the best of recent findings upon the geographic and biologic bases of social progress, and beginning students of the social sciences everywhere will find the book of specific value. (Appleton, 1916, pp. XVI + 406, \$2.00.)

*Fundamentals of Sociology.* By Edwin A. Kirkpatrick, M.Ph., author of *Fundamentals of Child Study*, and other psychological books. This book is intended to introduce beginning students in sociology to the essential factors in the field. After giving a biological and a psychological view of human development, the author presents a brief discussion of the economic, cultural, moral, religious and educational needs and activities of mankind. Considerable attention is given to educational needs from a social standpoint, and to community studies and surveys. The exercises for class discussion at the close of each chapter are especially valuable. The book will be useful in normal schools, colleges, and even in high schools. It is an argument that sociology is of as much value to education as is psychology—a point of view which is not yet recognized by the normal school educators of the country. It is this point of view which is perhaps the most valuable part of the book.

A possible weakness is that the book does not go far enough in its discussion of many topics. The point of view, the method of treatment, and the subject-matter are all, as a rule, to be commended. (Houghton, Mifflin, 1916, pp. X + 291, \$1.25.)

*Social Problems.* By Ezra T. Towne, Ph.D., professor of economics and political science, Carleton College. The aim of the author was that of collecting the available material on leading social problems and of presenting it in text-book form for beginners in the field of social studies. The social problems so treated include the following: population, immigration, child labor, women in industry, the sweating system, labor organization, unemployment, crime and punishment, marriage and divorce, the liquor problem, poverty, and conservation of human life. Lists of excellent questions appear at the close of each chapter. The lists of supplementary readings at the end of the chapter are carefully selected. Although the author deals mainly with the social evils and weaknesses in society, he has succeeded, as he hoped, in infusing a spirit of optimism and a constructive attitude into each chapter. For a text in fourth-year or advanced high school work this book is to be endorsed. (Macmillan, 1916, pp. XVIII + 406, \$1.00.)

*Society: Its Origin and Development.* By Henry K. Rowe, Ph.D., associate professor of history and sociology in Newton Theological Institution. "If sociology is to have its rightful place in the world it must become a science for the people." Thousands of social workers as well as the people to whom they minister, and even the world that is on the verge of despair because of the breakdown of harmonious human relations need to understand the nature and possibility of normal human relations.

Dr. Rowe gives a cross-section of life of the family group, of social life in the rural community, of social life in the city, and of social life in the nation. The book also contains brief summaries of social theories and of the nature of the science of sociology. It meets the purpose for which it was intended, as stated in the preceding paragraph, constructively and satisfactorily. (Scribner's, 1916, pp. VII + 378, \$1.50.)

*Sociology.* By John M. Gillette, Ph.D., professor of sociology, University of North Dakota and author of *Vocational Education*,

*Constructive Rural Sociology*, and *The Family and Society*. This small handbook gives a summary of current social theory. It is written to meet the increasing and general demand for a readable manual that will give broad sociological knowledge. Brief chapters are devoted to the origin of society, the origin of social institutions, the nature of social evolution, the nature of the social order, of the social mind, and of social progress. (McClurg, 1916, pp. V + 159, \$.50.)

*The Social Survey*. By Carol Aronovici, Ph.D., director, Bureau for Social Research, Philadelphia. As Margaret F. Byington's "What social workers should know about their own communities" has been a standard guide in pamphlet form for making a social survey, Mr. Aronovici's *The Social Survey* will serve as a more extensive guide for similar work. To review it, is like reviewing a small encyclopedia.

The volume gives suggestions concerning the purpose of a social survey, its scope, the surveying forces, the preparation of the community mind. There are more than fifty lists of questions, which are to be used in conducting the survey. The lists of questions, which are preceded with general, explanatory statements, cover such subjects as the territorial and population character of the given community, the food supply, the city budget, the types of industry, working conditions, health, housing, recreation, education, welfare agencies, delinquency, crime. Plans are offered for tabulating and charting the results of a social survey, for arousing public opinion, and for securing results through social legislation. A valuable bibliography of thirty-eight pages is given at the close of this useful compendium of social survey methods. (Harper Pr., 1916, pp. IX + 254, \$1.25.)

*The Japanese Crisis*. By J. A. B. Scherer, Ph.D., president of Throop Polytechnic Institute, and former resident in Japan. The author argues against the agricultural competition of the Japanese, but opposes the California Alien Land Law of 1913. He advocates a non-discriminatory alien land law and insists that the settling of international questions be taken out of the hands of the respective states of the United States and be put under the direct control of the Federal government. President Scherer believes that Japan will not have a militant attitude toward this country providing we

as individuals and as a nation manifest toward her the spirit of a gentleman and of a statesman. While the book is not a complete treatise, it is a distinct contribution to the literature on Japanese-American relations. (Stokes Co., 1916, pp. 148, \$.75.)

*Japanese Expansion and American Policies.* By James F. Abbott, Ph.D., Washington University; former instructor, Imperial Japanese naval academy. The underlying proposition of the book is this: if war comes between Japan and the United States it will be largely our fault. To establish this point, the author reviews briefly the history of the development of Japan. He then presents evidence to show that war with the United States would mean national suicide for Japan; and finally, he asks that this country recognize Japan's growing ambitions as an Oriental power. It is in connection with the last section that definite differences of opinion will arise. The author's diplomatic history has been criticized. The book is sincere, stimulating and on the whole, broadening. It may well be read by everyone interested in international relations. (Macmillan, 1916, pp. VIII + 267, \$1.50.)

*The Tide of Immigration.* By Frank J. Warne, Ph.D.; special expert, U. S. Census (13th); and former secretary, New York State Commission of Immigration. The ideas in an earlier book, *The Immigrant Invasion*, by the same writer are developed further in this treatise. A picture is presented of the various elements in the immigrant tide as it comes into the United States. Then some of the leading industrial and social problems resulting from the presence, particularly of the lower-grade immigrant are discussed. Further restriction of immigration, including the literacy test, is favored; a national program is advocated.

The fundamental basis of a national immigration policy should be economic assimilation, i. e., immigrants "should not be admitted in such large numbers as to prevent American wages from keeping pace with the increase in the American standard of living." The book is clearly an argument for restriction; it would be stronger if it centered more attention upon a thorough-going assimilation policy for the immigrants already here as well as for those who may be admitted. (Appleton, 1916, pp. 388, \$2.50.)

*Nationalizing America.* By Edward A. Steiner, professor of Applied Christianity, Grinnell College and author of *On the Trail*

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of the *Immigrant*, and of related books. This is one of the genuinely patriotic books of the day—in the best sense of the word patriotic. Mr. Steiner has an ideal for the United States, a country which is greater than “merely another world-power, another armed camp, another huge, man-eating, national monster.” He does not believe that nationalism centers in the territorial extent of a country, nor in its linguistic heritage, nor in a set of awe-inspiring tradition, but in the *will* of the people. The plea of the book is that our American national will shall be determined upon something greater and more worth-while than that of developing a land of big cities, of big sky-scraper, and of big and bigger booms.

The larger ideal the author has applied in discussing such topics as the relation of the nation to its land, to its language, to its history, to its economic activities, to its schools, to its churches, and to its immigrants. All high school and college students and the general public will have a broader and a finer sense of the real spirit of nationalism after reading *Nationalizing America*. (Revell, 1916, pp. 240, \$1.00.)

*Poverty and Social Progress.* By Maurice Parmelee, Ph.D., College of the City of New York, author of *The Science of Human Behavior*, and other books. Herein is given an extensive survey of the causes of poverty from an objective viewpoint. Subjective causes are in general disregarded. Of the remedial measures for handling the problem of poverty, philanthropy is not considered as important for it does not get at the causes, eugenics is not yet developed to an extent to be effective, thrift is out of the reach of the masses whose incomes are less than living wages, but social insurance and pensions are designated as necessary steps.

Under the preventive head, a change in the distribution of wealth is advocated—through raising wages, limitation of birth-rate, establishing shorter hours, and socialism, if it can be made to work. An increase in the productiveness of society is urged—through eliminating economic wastes and through increasing the efficiency of workers. A third preventive measure that is advocated is the establishment of an industrial democracy. The main thesis of the book is that poverty can be prevented by a democratic organization of society—inspired by humanitarian motives. Unfortunately, the author rules religion and ethics out of humanitarianism. He gives “no glimpse of the underlying, motivating force” of religion and

ethics. "The scientist," says H. F. Ward, "who begins to discuss a social problem with a manifest animus against religion is as much to be distrusted as the religionist who begins a like task with a prejudice against science." (Macmillan, 1916, pp. XV + 477, \$1.75.)

*Poverty and Riches.* By Scott Nearing, Ph.D., author of *Wages in the United States*, *Financing the Wage Earner's Family*, and other books. Our age is governed by industry and by industrial habits of thought. The machine is triumphing over man, and "the Industrial Regime" has centered the attention of men on the material values in life. Two words are brought to the foreground, "Poverty" and "Riches." The extremes of the states of living represented by these terms are pictured, both by words and by pairs of striking photographs. Industrial democracy is urged, wherein industry shall not be run primarily for profit, but "for the service of the great body of the people." (Winston, 1916, pp. 261 + 32 pages of illustrations, \$1.00.)

*The Study of Organized Labor in America.* By George G. Groot, Ph.D., professor of economics, University of Vermont. The reader will find in this book a thorough-going and satisfactory history and analysis of organized labor in this country. Attention is given to the various forms of organized labor, e. g., the Knights of Labor, the trade union, the American Federation of Labor. Collective bargaining together with attendant phenomena (the strike, arbitration, the boycott, the closed shop, the trade agreement) are discussed at some length. A chapter is devoted to the political activity and phases of organized labor. Industrial unionism and especially revolutionary industrial unionism is analyzed. The general conclusion concerning organized labor is that it "will not reach a position in which it can command the general approval that it desires until it has secured a strong control over itself. \* \* \* The future of unionism lies in its own hands." (Macmillan, 1916, pp. XV + 494, \$1.75.)

*The Child in Human Progress.* By George H. Payne. Of the several thousand volumes relating to children, this one is perhaps the first to treat extensively of the history of the child in human society and of the place of the child in society in the various periods

of the world's history. The status of the child in primitive tribes, in ancient China, Egypt, in the Semitic groups, among the Greeks and Romans, through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, in England and the United States until the present day, is the task which the author has undertaken.

Four stages in the history of the child are found: (1) the cannibalistic, when children were sometimes eaten; (2) the sacrificial, when children were sacrificed to the gods; (3) the convenience stage, when children were brought into the world because they would become economic assets; and (4) the century of the child (the present), when the child is made the center of parental sacrifice, and when nearly everything is made as easy as possible for the child among the more fortunate classes. An extensive bibliography is appended to this serviceable handbook. (Putnam, 1916, pp. XIX + 400, \$2.50.)

*Being Well Born.* By M. F. Guyer, Ph.D., professor of zoology, University of Wisconsin. The laws of human heredity, as far as they are known, are given. The increase in the numbers of defective classes and the necessity of preventing this increase through segregation, sterilization, laws restricting marriage and the use of education (with "choosing a mate is choosing a parent" slogan) are discussed. The importance of heredity is emphasized throughout. An eugenic program of action is indicated: (1) care and control of defective classes; (2) more rigid registration of births; (3) exclusion of undesirable immigrants; (4) the development of a public sentiment requiring physicians to report the "social diseases"; (5) health certificates for marriage; (6) careful living, so as to conserve the human energies; (7) social responsibility as to a well-born race; and (8) emphasis upon a pure-bred stock. A glossary explains the biological terms that might not be clear to some readers. *Being Well Born* is a first-class book on eugenics for the student and the public. (Bobbs-Merrill, 1916, pp. XII + 374, \$1.00.)

*American Municipal Progress.* By Charles Zeublin, author of *Democracy and the Overman*, *The Religion of a Democrat*, and of other books. Any sociological library of size may well include this reference work in one volume on the recent progress of American cities. This revision of an earlier book is encyclopedic in the facts

which it presents concerning recent developments and present status of urban communities. Nearly every chapter is crammed with facts of sociological importance. If the reader wishes to know the present urban situation concerning such topics as public health, justice and charity, social centers, public recreation, water and sewerage, the city's wastes, the city street, the conservation of the city, he should refer to Professor Zeublin's book. The material is drawn from every city of size in the United States which has recently made progress along any line. Nearly fifty excellent illustrations are given. Sixty-seven pages of well selected bibliography add materially to the value of the volume. (Macmillan, 1916, pp. XIV + 522, \$2.00.)

*War and Militarism in Their Sociological Aspects.* Contributed to by E. A. Ross, Theodore Roosevelt, Emily G. Balch, S. E. Baldwin, William E. Walling, Brooks Adams. This symposium upon certain phases of war appears as volume X of the *Publications of the American Sociological Society*. It represents the main addresses that were given at the tenth annual meeting of the American Sociological Society (Washington, D. C., December, 1915). "Thinking in terms of the *nation* is destroying the people of Europe at the rate of ten thousand a day. Is it not high time we were thinking in some inter-nation, League of Peace, World-Federation, or other vast unit \* \* ?" These words are the key-note of Professor Ross' presidential address. Space does not permit reference to the other addresses. (University of Chicago Press, 1916, pp. 166, \$1.50.)

*National Conference of Charities and Corrections.* The annual report of the National Conference of Charities is becoming a mine of the latest information concerning progress in the United States along all lines of social reform. The conference in 1916 was held in Indianapolis and the main reports centered in the following fields: The family and the community, children and child welfare, public health, unemployment, public and private charities, delinquency, inebriety, and the promotion of social programs. The Conference sermon was given upon the subject of "Religion as a Social Ferment" by Rev. W. M. Tippy.

Practically 100 social experts have contributed to this volume from as many different angles of social activity. The list of con-

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tributors include such well-known names as: Graham Taylor, Julia Lathrop, Thomas Mott Osborne, Charles Stelzle, Frederic Almy, Margaret F. Byington, Mrs. Florence Kelley and Edward N. Clopper. (N. C. C. C., 1916, pp. XV + 713, \$2.00.)

*Social Progress and the Darwinian Theory*; a study of force as a factor in human relations. By George W. Nasmyth, Ph.D. Norman Angell writes an introduction. The author attempts to show that the Darwinian theory has been generally misinterpreted and that instead of supporting the methods of force and of war in social evolution it fundamentally supports the doctrines of mutual aid and co-operation. Social efficiency is to be attained not by the strong controlling the weak as by the establishment of humanity-wide social justice and a world federation. The leading headings are: (1) The philosophy of force; (2) Mutual aid as a factor of social progress; and (3) Justice as a prime social need. The volume is based, in part, upon Prince Kropotkin's idea of mutual aid, and especially upon Novikov's writings, in which it will create new interest. (Putnam, 1916, pp. XXIII + 417, \$1.50.)

*The Function of Socialization in Social Evolution*. By Ernest W. Burgess, Ph.D., assistant professor of sociology, University of Chicago. This doctor's dissertation represents an unusually well-balanced point of view in the field of social theory. Socialization is treated from two aspects: (1) from the standpoint of the group, as "the psychic articulation of the individual into the collective activities"; and (2) from the standpoint of the person, as "the participation of the individual in the spirit and purpose, knowledge and methods, decision and action of the group."

From the standpoint of the present reviewer, Dr. Burgess establishes the three-fold task which he undertakes: namely, (1) that socialization is an indispensable condition to mechanical invention and scientific discovery upon which material civilization depends; (2) that socialization is not static, but functional, that is to say, the psychic participation of persons in group-life gives rise to mental attitudes which determine the direction and rate of social progress; and (3) that the socialization of the individual involves the education of intellect, the refinement of the feelings, and the discipline of the will in the achievement of self-control—and thus "the individual consciously modifies his behavior and shapes his pur-

poses to promote more efficient co-operation activity and to realize the higher welfare of the group." For illustrative material, the author draws largely from English history. (University of Chicago Press, 1916, pp. VII + 237, \$1.25.)

## APPENDIX A

### OTHER "1916" SOCIOLOGICAL BOOKS

Other "1916" books which were discussed in the sociology seminar included the following:

- ADDAMS, Jane, *Long Road to Woman's Memory*, Macmillan, 1916, pp. XV + 168, \$1.25. Considers a two-fold social value of memory, with illustration from the author's Hull House and War Zone experiences.
- BONGER, William A., *Criminality and Economic Conditions*, tr. by H. P. Horton, Little, Brown, 1916, pp. XXXI + 706, \$5.50. Modern Criminal Science Series. A scholarly study of the economic factors underlying criminality.
- BRUCE, A. A., *Property and Society*, McClurg, 1916, pp. 150, \$.50. An attempt to square the current legal and social concepts of property.
- BURLEIGH, Louise and BIERSTADT, Edward H., *Punishment*, Holt, 1916, pp. VII + 127, \$1.00. With an introduction by Thomas Mott Osborne. A drama in four acts which deals with the problem of prison reform.
- COMMONS, John R. and Andrews, John B., *Principles of Labor Legislation*, Macmillan, 1916, pp. 524, \$2.00. A valuable formulation of the principles underlying recent labor legislation.
- CUREAU, Adolphe L., *Savage Man in Central Africa*, tr. by E. Andrews, Unwin, 1916, pp. 572, 12 s 6 d. "A Study of Primitive Races in the French Congo" of ethnological value.
- DOTY, Madeline Z., *Society's Misfits*, Century, 1916, pp. XII + 225, \$1.25. The story of the author's voluntary prison experience, with observations and revelations.

McCLURE, A., *Leadership of the New America*, Doran, 1916, pp. X + 314, \$1.25. A study of leadership from the standpoint of races and religious needs in the United States.

HILL, Hibbert, W., *The New Public Health*, Macmillan, 1916, pp. 206, \$1.25. A readable book for the layman, showing new social responsibilities.

KELLOR, Frances A., *Straight America*, Macmillan, 1916, pp. VII + 193, \$.50. A plea for a definite Americanization policy coupled with a military preparedness program.

MacBRAYNE, Lewis E. and Ramsay, James, *One More Chance*, Small, 1916, pp. 7 + 340, \$1.50. Stories from the experiences of a Massachusetts probation officer.

MacLEAN, Annie M., *Women Workers and Society*, McClurg, 1916, pp. XV + 202, \$.50. National Social Science Series. A brief introductory study of women workers in those occupations in which women are overworked and underpaid.

MINER, Maude E., *Slavery of Prostitution*, Macmillan, 1916, pp. XI + 308, \$1.50. A powerful plea for the protection of girls and women from the ravages of the "social evil."

MINITER, Mrs. Edith M., *Our Natupski Neighbors*, Holt, 1916, pp. 346, \$1.35. A story of a Polish immigrant family in Massachusetts. (Semi-fiction.)

PEASE, Edward R., *History of the Fabian Society*, Dutton, 1916, pp. 288, \$1.75. An authoritative account.

PROUD, E. Dorothea, *Welfare Work*, Bell (London), 1916, pp. XX + 356, 7 s 6 d. "Employers' experiments for improving conditions in factories," with a foreword by D. Lloyd-George.

RAUSCHENBUSCH, Walter, *The Social Principles of Jesus*, Association Pr., 1916, pp. 198, \$.50. For college voluntary study courses.

REYNOLDS, Rothay, *My Slav Friends*, Dutton, 1916, pp. VII + 311, \$3.00. A journalist's interpretations of Slavic life and customs to the English people.

ROMAN, Charles V., *American Civilization and the Negro*, Davis, 1916, pp. XII + 434, \$2.50. A book by a colored physician who aims to create increased racial self respect (among the



negroes) and to lessen race antagonism (on the part of the white race).

RUBINOW, I. M., *Standards of Health Insurance*, Holt, 1916, pp. V + 322, \$1.50. A leading current phase of social insurance ably treated by a leading American authority.

RYAN, John A., *Distributive Justice*, Macmillan, 1916, pp. XVIII + 442, \$1.50. "The right and wrong of our present distribution of wealth," with emphasis upon co-operation, as opposed to individualism and socialism.

SCOTT, Emmet J. and Stowe, Lyman B., *Booker T. Washington, Builder of a Civilization*, Doubleday, 1916, pp. XX + 331, \$2.00. Records chiefly the achievements of Washington's later life, with an interpretation.

SELLARS, Roy W., *The Next Step in Democracy*, Macmillan, 1916, pp. V + 275, \$1.50. Socialism as a creative movement is the next step in democracy.

STEINER, E. A., *Confession of a Hyphenated American*, Revell, 1916, pp. 5 + 63, \$.50. A hyphenated American according to Webster, not to Roosevelt, herein expresses the finest of American ideals regarding citizenship.

TOBENKIN, Elias, *Witte Arrives*, Stokes, 1916, pp. 304, \$1.25. A story of an immigrant who after many experiences arrives at a status of American citizenship.

TROTTER, W., *Instincts of the Herd in Peace and War*, Macmillan, 1916, pp. 213, \$1.25. A discussion of the gregarious instinct in its relation to the activities of civilized man.

WALLING, Williams E., and others, *Socialism of Today*, Holt, 1916, pp. XVI + 642, \$1.60. "A source-book of the present position and present development of the Socialist and labor parties of all countries, consisting mainly of original documents."

WALLIS, Louis, *Struggle for Justice*, University of Chicago Press, 1916, pp. 57, \$.25. "A condensed statement of the social philosophy underlying the religious revolution of the present."

WUNDT, Wilhelm M., *Elements of Folk Psychology*, tr. by E. Leroy Schaub, Macmillan, 1916, pp. XXIII-532, \$3.75. A psychological history of the pre-nationalistic era of civilization.



## APPENDIX B

### "1915" SOCIOLOGICAL BOOKS

The titles (with related data) of the leading sociological books published in 1915 that were reviewed in the sociology seminar were as follows:

- ATKINSON, H. A., *The Church and the Peoples' Play*, Pilgrim Press, 1915, pp. XIII + 259, \$1.25. Presents the new attitude toward play for the church to adopt and to assist in carrying out.
- BASHORE, H. B., *Overcrowding and Defective Housing in the Rural District*, Wiley, pp. XI + 92, \$1.00. A study of poor housing conditions in rural districts.
- BLACKMAR and GILLIN, *Outlines of Sociology*, Macmillan, 1915, pp. VIII + 586, \$2.00. An extensive introductory text book for college work.
- BOWLEY, A. L., and BURNETT-HURST, A. R., *Livelihood and Poverty*, Macmillan, 1915, pp. 222, \$1.50. "Study in the economic conditions of working-class households in Northampton, Warrington, Stanley and Reading."
- BRISTOL, L. M., *Social Adaptation*, Harvard University Press, 1915, pp. XII + 356, \$2.00. A treatise in the field of social theory, which develops the idea of the rôle of adaptation.
- CARROLL, C. E., *The Community Survey in Relation to Church Efficiency*, Abingdon, 1915, pp. XIV + 128, \$1.00. Applies social survey methods to the social work of the church.
- CARVER, Thomas N., *Essays in Social Justice*, Harvard University Press, 1915, VII + 429, \$2.00. Discusses from the standpoint of economic and social theory problems of social justice.
- CLARK, W. E., *The Cost of Living*, McClurg, 1915, pp. 168, \$.50. A brief discussion of the factors entering into the cost of living.
- CONKLIN, E. G., *Heredity and Environment in the Development of Men*, Princeton Univ. Pr., 1915, pp. 14 + 533, \$2.00. A basic treatise from a biologist's viewpoint.

- CONWAY, Sir M., *The Crowd in Peace and War*, Longmans, 1915, pp. 340, \$1.75. A study of the psychology of the crowd.
- COPE, H. F., *Religious Education in the Family*, University of Chicago Press, pp. XII + 298, \$1.25. Emphasizes (and gives methods for religious training in the family.
- CROW, Mrs. Martha F., *The American Country Girl*, Stokes, 1915, pp. VIII + 367, \$1.50. Written to give the American country girl a wider and more constructive outlook upon rural life and conditions.
- DAVIS, Phillip, *Street-Land*, Small, 1915, pp. XVIII + 291, \$1.35. Considers, chiefly, child labor in the street-trades.
- DEVINE, E. T., *The Normal Life*, Survey Associates, 1915, pp. 233, \$1.00. Treats of normal life in childhood, youth, maturity, and old age, and of related social ills.
- ELLWOOD, Charles A., *The Social Problem*, Macmillan, pp. XII + 255, \$1.25. A practical analysis of the forces leading to the current breakdown of European civilization and to the threatened disintegration of American life, including a thorough-going solution.
- EVANS, M. S., *Black and White in the Southern States*, Longmans, 1915, pp. XII + 299, \$2.25. From the standpoint of a South African point of view.
- FORD, H. J., *The Scotch-Irish in America*, Princeton Univ. Pr., 1915, pp. VIII + 607, \$2.00. Emphasizes the eighteenth century history.
- GEHLKE, C. E., *Emile Durkheim's Contributions to Sociological Theory*, Columbia Univ., 1915, pp. 188, \$2.00. Valuable in the field of social theory.
- GOODSELL, Willystine, *A History of the Family as a Social and Educational Institution*, Macmillan, pp. XIV + 588, \$2.00. Lives up to the title in a well-balanced fashion.
- GOWIN, Enoch B., *The Executive and His Control of Men*, Macmillan, 1915, pp. XV + 349, \$1.50. "A study in personal efficiency"; an analysis of the qualities of the executive type of leadership.
- HAYES, Edward C., *Introduction to the Study of Sociology*, Appleton, 1915, pp. XVIII + 718, \$2.50. A comprehensive text-

book, which begins with the description of concrete data and advances to analyses of theoretical factors.

HEALY, William, *The Individual Delinquent*, Little, Brown, 1915, pp. XVI + 830, \$5.00. Analysis of the facts in a large number of cases with attention to psychological status.

HECKER, J. F., *Russian Sociology*, Longman's, 1915, pp. 309, \$2.50. A contribution in the field of Russian sociological thought in English.

HENDERSON, Chas. R., *Citizens in Industry*, Appleton, 1915, pp. XIX + 342, \$1.50. An authoritative description of the welfare work that is being undertaken in behalf of men in industry.

HENRY, Alice, *The Trade Union Woman*, Appleton, 1915, pp. XXIV + 286, \$1.50. A history of organizing women, and a discussion of the problems of organizing women in industry.

HOARE, Henry J., *Old Age Pensions*, King, 1915, pp. XI + 196, 3 s. 6 d. "An account of the actual working of the British Old Age Pension system, adopted in 1908."

HOWE, Frederic C., *Socialized Germany*, Scribner, 1915, pp. X + 342, \$1.50. A summary and analysis of what the German state does for industry and for the citizen."

—*The Modern City and Its Problems*, Scribner, 1915, pp. X + 390, \$1.50. A study of the city at work and of the problems arising therefrom.

HUNTINGTON, Ellsworth, *Civilization and Climate*, Yale Univ. Pr., 1915, pp. XII + 333, \$2.50. A fundamental investigation of the effect of climate upon the development of civilization.

KELLER, Albert G., *Societal Evolution*, Macmillan, 1915, pp. IX + 338, \$1.50. A study of the evolution of human society with considerable emphasis upon adaptation.

KELLOR, Frances A., *Out of Work*, Putnam, 1915, pp. XIII + 569, \$1.50. A revision of an earlier analysis of unemployment.

KING, C. L., *Lower Living Costs in Cities*, Appleton, 1915, pp. VIII + 355, \$1.50. A program for securing lower living costs.

KING, Willford L., *The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States*, Macmillan, 1915, pp. XXIV + 278, \$1.50. Gives facts and estimates concerning the distribution of wealth and of income among the people of this country.

- MACKAYE, Percy, *The Immigrants*, Huebsch, 1915, XIX + 138, \$1.00. A lyric drama showing the experiences of an immigrant family in this country.
- MILLIS, H. A., *The Japanese Problem in the United States*, Macmillan, 1915, pp. XXI + 334, \$1.50. A contribution to the understanding of the problem which is treated.
- National Conference of Charities and Corrections*, Proceedings, N. C. C. C., 1915, pp. XI + 665, \$2.00. A documentary report of progress in the enlarging field of social work.
- NEARING, Scott, *Income*, Macmillan, 1915, pp. XXVII + 238, \$1.25. "An examination of the returns for services rendered and from property owned, in the United States."
- OSBORN, H. F., *Men of the Old Stone Age*, Scribners, 1915, XXVI + 545, \$5.00. Deals with the life, the art, the environment of Paleolithic times authoritatively.
- PENMAN, J. S., *Poverty, the Challenge to the Church*, Pilgrim Pr., 1915, pp. XII + 138, \$1.00. An environmental study of the causes of poverty, with emphasis upon the church's responsibility in assisting in methods of prevention.
- SCHOFF, Hannah (Mrs. Frederic), *The Wayward Child*, Bobbs-Merrill, 1915, pp. (14) + 274, \$1.00. An analysis of the causes of crime based upon statements secured from prisoners and upon many years of personal study of the problems.
- SOARES, T. G., *Social Institutions and Ideals of the Bible*, Abingdon Pr., 1915, pp. XII + 348, \$1.50. A text for the study of the Bible from a social viewpoint.
- STEINER, E. A., *Introducing the American Spirit*, Revell, 1915, pp. 274, \$1.00. What the American spirit means to an enthusiastic American citizen, and how it appears to an alien.
- TAYLOR, Graham R., *Satellite Cities*, Appleton, 1915, pp. XVIII + 333, \$1.50. A survey of conditions in industrial suburbs.
- THOMPSON, W. S., *Population: A Study in Malthusianism*, Longmans, 1915, pp. 216, \$1.75. A theoretical discussion supporting Malthus in the main.
- WALD, Lillian D., *The House on Henry Street*, Holt, 1915, pp. XII + 317, \$2.00. The story of Henry Street Settlement and of Miss Wald's work in that connection.